AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 17, 2008 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2008 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 9, 2008 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 24, 2008

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2007–08 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2013

Introduced by Assembly Member Krekorian

February 15, 2008

An act to add Chapter 4.7 (commencing with Section 18944.45) to Part 2.5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to An act to add Section 17928 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to buildings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2013, as amended, Krekorian. New construction: water-permeable pavement.

The California Building Standards Law requires any building standard adopted or proposed by a state agency to be submitted to, and approved or adopted by, the California Building Standards Commission prior to codification.

The State Housing Law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to submit to the commission proposed building standards for hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses, and dwellings.

This bill would-authorize the use of water-permeable pavement, as defined, for exterior paved surfaces in any new construction for which a building permit is issued on or after January 1, 2012, if specified

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conditions are met require the department, in the next triennial adoption process of the California Building Code that begins on or after January 1, 2009, to propose building standards for the use of water-permeable pavement in the construction of any exterior paved surface in, or related to the construction of, a structure such as a patio, sidewalk, or driveway, or all or a portion of a dwelling unit, hotel, motel, or lodging house.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and hereby declares all of 2 the following:
 - (a) The use of water-permeable pavement reduces urban water runoff, thereby reducing the amount of toxics and contaminants that enter waterways.
 - (b) The use of water-permeable pavement reduces the impact of urban heat island effect.
 - (c) Water-permeable pavement is designed to handle direct rainfall as well as diverted rainfall from adjacent impervious structures, including roofs, thereby reducing the risk of urban flooding.
 - (d) In adding Section 17928 to the Health and Safety Code, it is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the use of water-permeable pavement where feasible and to promote its use as a best management practice to reduce stormwater discharges under the State Water Resource Control Board's StormWater Pollution Prevention Plan.
- 18 SEC. 2. Section 17928 is added to the Health and Safety Code, 19 to read:
 - 17928. (a) For the purposes of this section, "water-permeable pavement" means an engineered pavement that prevents or substantially reduces the runoff of water and water-bourne pollutants into a storm drain system and allows a percolation rate of at least 10 inches of water per day. Water-permeable pavement, includes, but is not limited to, pervious concrete, permeable interlocking concrete pavers, concrete grid pavers, and porous asphalt.
- 28 (b) In the next triennial adoption process of the California 29 Building Code (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations)

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that begins on or after January 1, 2009, the department shall propose building standards for the use of water-permeable pavement in the construction of any exterior paved surface in, or related to the construction of, a structure such as a patio, sidewalk, or driveway, or all or a portion of a dwelling unit, hotel, motel, or lodging house.

SECTION 1. Chapter 4.7 (commencing with Section 18944.45) is added to Part 2.5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

CHAPTER 4.7. WATER-PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

18944.45. For the purposes of this chapter, "water-permeable pavement" means an engineered pavement that avoids or substantially reduces water run-off and its related pollution to a storm drain system and allows a percolation rate of at least 10 inches of water per day. Water permeable pavement, includes, but is not limited to, pervious concrete, permeable interlocking concrete pavers, concrete grid pavers, and porous asphalt.

18944.46. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) The use of water-permeable pavement reduces urban water runoff, thereby reducing the amount of toxics and contaminants that enter waterways.
- (b) The use of water-permeable pavement reduces the impact of urban heat island effect.
- (e) Water-permeable pavement is designed to handle direct rainfall as well as diverted rainfall from adjacent impervious structures, including roofs, thereby reducing the risk of urban flooding.
- 18944.47. (a) Subject to the requirements of this chapter, water-permeable pavement may be used for any construction of exterior paved surfaces, including, but not limited to, walkways, patios, pedestrian and bike paths, parking areas, and streets with low traffic volume, but shall not be used in enclosed garages.
- (b) Construction using water-permeable pavement shall be designed and engineered to each specific application so that its use results in cost savings compared to use of impermeable pavement and required storm water control systems, including storm water pollution prevention systems and filtration systems.

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- 1 18944.48. This chapter applies only to new construction for which a building permit is issued on or after January 1, 2012.